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Machinery Gains

Moscow Domostio Service in Russian 0200 GMT 16 January 1967--L

(PRAVDA editorial: "Machines and Labor")

(Text) There was a time, and our labor veterans remember it well, when the appearance of a new machine tool in the workshop or of an excavator on the building site used to be a great and joyous event. The young republic of the Soviets had to create anew many machine building branches. Years of strenuous toil were required in order to overcome technical backwardness and convert the Soviet Union into a mighty industrial power. This is one of the greatest victories of our party, the victory of the working class and the whole people.

Today, nobody can be astonished by powerful machines replacing many men. Without them, a modern enterprise or building site is unthinkable. In the past 15 years alone, the main production funds in industry increased roughly fivefold. The supply of power equipment to workers has also increased sharply. But the extent of the introduction of new machinery continues to expand.

The state plan for 1967 provides for preferential development of the latest kinds of equipment for the most diverse branches of production--installations, complex installations, and mechanized supports in mines, new flow lines in spinning cotton, and weaving automatic machines in light industry, powerful presses and automatic lines in machine building and metal working. All those and other mechanical assists will faithfully serve Soviet man in ever increasing quantities. It is planned to implement more than 300 tasks in introducing advanced technology and perfecting production processes. This will save hundreds of millions of rubles.

Thus, broad prospects are being opened for integrated mechanization and automation, and this means the further increase of labor productivity, increased effectiveness of production. This task, posed by the 23d CPSU Congress, is being solved by collectives at enterprises in socialist competitions in honor of the 50th anniversary of October.

Many people know of the products of the first bearing works in Moscow. Here two automatic shops, scores of automatic and semiautomatic mechanized and conveyor lines operate successfully. In the jubilee year, the enterprise decided to complete automation in the third shop and to produce and introduce 50 new automatic machines. There are many such examples.

The world "integrated" means that machines and mechanisms must take over the largest possible number of operations at all stages of production, from the arrival of materials to the dispatch of finished products. If one examines this whole chain consistently, link after link, more than one weak section would be revealed at many enterprises. Of course, each factory or plant has its own weak points, but there is one basic feature characteristic of many enterprises--a gap between the level of mechanization of main work and auxiliary work--loading and unloading, transport, repair. In many instances, not less but more people are engaged in auxiliary work in primary production. This applies especially to enterprises of the Ministry for Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, which previously belonged to the system of local industry. It means that these auxiliary services require the greatest attention because they have great potential for raising labor productivity.

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The directives of the 23d CPSU Congress called for the expanded production of machines and equipment for integrated mechanization of lifting and transport, loading and unloading work, of labor consuming production processes and storing operations. At the same time, it is essential to insure not only quantitative but also qualitative growth, to design new models of the most perfected and effective machines.

The state of affairs in repair operations leaves much to be desired. At present, many production collectives solve this task themselves. Of course, it is complicated and sometimes impossible for them to make use of highly productive machinery and progressive technology. It is essential to organize in all branches a centralized overhaul of equipment.

Rationalizers and mechanizers are accomplishing a great deal. It is important to direct their creative thought to solution of the most urgent tasks, to introduce valuable novelties faster. A good example is being shown by railwaymen. About a year ago, rationalizers at the railway depot of Moskovka, West Siberian railway, for the first time in transportation, introduced integrated mechanization and automation in repairing cisterns. This made it possible to substantially ease the labor of repair workers and to increase their productivity. Having assessed the experience of the Siberian workers, the Ministry of Railways has decided to introduce this new technology at 200 depots by the October jubilee.

Economic reform prompts all collectives to make fuller use of their potentialities in order to increase the effectiveness of production. Enterprises already working in accordance with the new system or preparing to introduce it have started to more actively replace obsolete equipment. The funds of enterprises and sums from the Gosbank are used for this purpose. The Krasnovodsk cotton combine, for instance, by this means has acquired several hundred automatic machines. As a result, output of fabrics has substantially increased. The enterprise, in one year, had about 200,000 rubles additional profit. This is a practical and effective way of introducing everything that is new and advanced.

Integrated mechanization and automation of production is not only a technical but also a social problem. Workers are relieved of heavy and unproductive labor, acquire new professions, improve their knowledge, and become spiritually richer. In the replacement of manual labor by machines, V.I. Lenin stressed, is found the whole progressive work of human technology.

Communists at each enterprise are called upon to be ardent champions of technical progress. Everything that concerns technical perfection of production must be in the focus of attention of party organizations, ministries, and departments.

Socialist competitions in honor of the 50th anniversary of Great October are spreading throughout the country these days. The raising of labor productivity through integrated mechanization and automation of production is one of the main aims of this nationwide patriotic movement.

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Jubilee Tasks

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(From the PRAVDA review--editorial for 14 January)

(Text) 7 November 1967--on this day we will solemnly celebrate the 50th anniversary of the first socialist state in the world. This is why the appeal of our party's Central Committee to greet the jubilee with new achievements in building communism was received with such a warm acclaim by the Soviet people.

The people are taking stock these days of their socialist pledges and making new ones. Their specific task is a profound search for economic reserves, the faculty for finding important sources for increasing productivity and improving all quality indexes.

What must be done? The editorial provides an answer to this question. In the sphere of industry, a further increase in the efficiency of production must be secured, the achievements of science and technology fully utilized, productivity increased, the quality of production perfected, and production reserves used to a greater extent than ever. Rural workers are called upon to struggle for high and constant rates of agricultural development and to increase production. Much remains to be done in the way of substantially raising the material and cultural living standards of the people; expanding capital construction; and building housing, cultural, and everyday service places in urban and rural areas.

Every oblast and rayon, every enterprise, every state and collective farm must have its own concrete plan for preparing for the festival. Party organizations must see to it that every production collective and every worker finds a place in the common ranks of the competitors, participants in the movement for communist labor. Give the feast of the people a worthy welcome!

Demands on Teachers

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(Text) After the winter holidays, school lessons have been resumed. In its editorial "The People's Teacher," PRAVDA writes: The Soviet teacher is listed in the biographies of new generations not only as (?the possessor) of knowledge, (?but as) (word indistinct) and educator: all his activity is closely connected with the immense political and organizational work of the party among the masses and with the spread of Marxist-Leninist ideas. Tens of thousands of teachers have been elected deputies to soviets; hundreds of thousands work as propagandists. (?In their ranks) are heroes of socialist labor and a large group of order winners. Recently, government awards have been conferred on entire teaching staffs.

The confidence of the people must be justified daily--by improving still more our Soviet schools. At present, the most important thing--the paper points out--is to intensify concern for the quality of the pupils' knowledge. In order to work successfully at today's required level, the teacher must constantly improve his knowledge and skill, broaden his mental outlook, acquaint himself with latest achievements in (?his chosen) science, and constantly seek out the best forms and methods for teaching and educating school children.